Patient Name: [	Date of Birth _	(Mo)	(Day)	(Year)
Screening Questionnaire For Adult Immunization For patients: The following questions will help us determine which vaccing the street of the st	nes		8	7
you may be given today. If you answer "yes" to any question, it does no necessarily mean you should not be vaccinated. It just means additional questions must be asked. If a question is not clear, please ask your heal provider to explain it.	t	Yes	No No	Don't Know
1. Are you sick today?				
2. Do you have allergies to medication, latex, food, eggs, or any vac If yes, explain	ccine?			
3. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccinatio	n?			
4. Do you have a long-term health problem with heart disease, lung asthma, kidney disease, metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), anem blood disorder?				
5. Do you have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system	m problem?			
6. Do you take cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or have you had radiation treatments?				
7. Have you had a seizure, brain, or other nervous system problem	?			
8. During the past year, have you received a transfusion of blood of products, or been given immune (gamma) globulin or an antivira				
9. For women: Are you pregnant or is there a chance you could be pregnant during the next month?	come			
10. Have you received any vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?				
11. Do you or does anyone in your household smoke?				
12. MyVaxIndiana is a tool that allows patients to access their vaccin Are you interested in signing up to access your record?	e record.			
Form completed by:	Date:			
Form reviewed by:	Date:			

# **Understanding the Screening Questionnaire for Adult Immunization**

The information below has been adapted from *Epidemiology & Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases*, W L Atkinson et al., editors, CDC, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, Feb. 2004, and the 2002 General Recommendations on Immunization, *MMWR*2002;51(RR-2).

#### 1. Are you sick today?

There is no evidence that acute illness reduces vaccine efficacy or increases vaccine adverse events (1,2). However, with moderate or severe acute illness, all vaccines should be delayed until the illness has improved. Mild illnesses (such as upper respiratory infections or diarrhea) are NOT contraindications to vaccination. Do not withhold vaccination if a person is taking antibiotics.

#### 2. Do you have allergies to mediations, food, or any vaccine?

History of anaphylactic reaction such as hives (urticaria), wheezing or difficulty breathing, or circulatory collapse or shock (not fainting) from a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for further does. For example, if a person experiences anaphylaxis after eating eggs, do not administer influenza vaccine, or if a person has anaphylaxis after eating gelatin, do not administer MMR or varicella vaccine. Local reactions (e.g., a red eye following instillation of ophthalmic solution) are not contraindications. For an extensive list of vaccine components, see reference 3.

### 3. Have you ever had a serious reaction after receiving a vaccination?

History of anaphylactic reaction (see question2) to a previous dose of vaccine or vaccine component is a contraindication for subsequent does (I). Under normal circumstances, vaccines are deferred when a precaution is present. However, situations may arise when the benefit outweighs the risk (e.g., during a community measles outbreak.)

# 4. Do you have cancer, leukemia, AIDS, or any other immune system problem?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella, and the intranasal live attenuated influenza vaccine [LAIV]) are usually contraindicated in immunocompromised people. However, there are exceptions. For example, MMR is recommended for asymptomatic HIV-infected individuals who do not have evidence of severe immunosuppression. Immunosuppressed persons should not receive varicella vaccine or LAIV. For details, consult the ACIP recommendations (4,5,6).

# 5. Do you take cortisone, prednisone, other steroids, or anticancer drugs, or have you had x-ray treatments?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella, LAIV) should be postponed until after chemotherapy or long-term high-dose steroid therapy has ended. For details and length of time to postpone, consult the ACIP statement (1,6). To find specific vaccination schedules for stem cell transplant (bone marrow transplant) patients, see reference 7. LAIV can only be given to healthy individuals ages 5-49 years.

# 6. During the past year, have you received a transfusion of blood or blood products, or been given a medicine called immune (gamma) globulin?

Certain live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella) may need to be deferred, depending on several variables. Consult the ACIP Statement "General Recommendations on Immunization" (1) or 2003 Red Book, p.423 (2), for the most current information on intervals between immune globulin or blood product administration and MMR or varicella vaccination.

#### 7. For women: Are you pregnant or is there a chance you could become pregnant during the next month?

Live virus vaccines (e.g., MMR, varicella, LAIV) are contraindicated in the month before and during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk of virus transmission to the fetus (1,6). Sexually active women in their childbearing years who receive MMR or varicella vaccination should be instructed to practice careful contraception for one month following receipt of either vaccine (8,9). Inactivated vaccines may be given to a pregnant woman whenever indicated.

# 8. Have you received any vaccinations in the past 4 weeks?

If two live virus parenteral vaccines (e,g., MMR, varicella) are not given on the same day, the doses must be separated by at least 28 days. Other vaccines may be given at any spacing interval if they are not administered simultaneously. (For travelers, see reference 10.) References:

- 1. CDC. General recommendations on immunization. MMWR2002;51 (RR-2).
- 2. AAP. 2003 Red Book: Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases. 26th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: AAP, 2003.
- 3. Table of Vaccine Components: www.cdc.gov/nip/publications/pink/appendices/A/excepient2.pdf
- 4. CDC. Measles, mumps, and rubella-vaccine use and strategies for elimination of measles, rubella, and congenital rubella syndrome and control of mumps. MMWR 1998; 47 (RR-6).
- 5. CDC. Prevention of varicella: updated recommendations of the ACIP. MMWR 1999; 48 (RR-6).
- 6. CDC. Using live, attenuated influenza vaccine for prevention and control of influenza. MMWR2003; 52 (RR-13).
- CDC. Excerpt from Guidelines for preventing opportunistic infections among hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients, MMWR2000; 49 (RR-10), www.cdc.gov/nip/publications/hsct-recs.pdf
- 8. CDC. Notice to readers: Revised ACIP recommendation for avoiding pregnancy after receiving a rubella-containing vaccine. MMWR2001; 50 (49).
- 9. CDC. Prevention of varicella. MMWR 1996; 45 (RR-11).
- 10. CDC. Health Information for International Travel, 2003-2004, DHHS, Spacing of Immunobiologics, to <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/travel/vaccinations/recommendation.htm#spacing">www.cdc.gov/travel/vaccinations/recommendation.htm#spacing</a>